



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—November 5, 1920.

LOOKING BACK THIRTY YEARS.
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ANNUAL RED CROSS ROLL CALL.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters. Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, Terminal Hotel, 60 Market St.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 2923 16th St.
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3d Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth St.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesdays, Pacific Building, headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 35—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—173 Golden Gate ave.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Bldg.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 134.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 184—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.
Sail Makers and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 39—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 538 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 318—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 31—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 8 p. m.: 828 Mission.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Peter McCarthy, 701 Paris.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XIX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1920

No. 40

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Looking Back Thirty Years

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By Richard Caverly

I want to ask to be allowed to discuss this matter out of my own personal experiences and feelings. In other words, I want to ask to be allowed to be reasonably honest about it. Who can be sure that what he thinks is the result of thought? It may be the result of getting hit by bricks.

I have got hit by a lot of them. I persuade myself and other people that the world could be made into a very nice world without jarring it. It could be made to evolve gently into a democratic and co-operative world through getting accustomed to performing acts of justice and kindness.

I wrote articles later in favor of "Mothers' Pensions"—stipends from the State to enable destitute widows to stay at home with their babies at the expense of the taxpayers. I thought it was a very good idea. I still think so. I was pleased to see that my articles about it—along with hundreds of other articles about it by hundreds of other writers—were rewarded by the passage of quite a few laws doing what we were at first laughed at for suggesting. I poured an earnest drop into the stream which made that humanitarian reform.

But I always did think that the real end of humanitarian reform was to make the world humane.

I wrote also heavily and heatedly in favor of laws obliging employers to compensate their workmen for all accidents suffered in the course of employment, and was laughed at, and saw the laws come.

This reform was started about thirty years ago, when I was a member of the Sacramento Federate Trade Council. The first bill was framed and supported by labor, it was bitterly opposed by all employers of labor. Their spokesman was monopoly.

It was a great pleasure to me to attend a meeting, about five years ago, held at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco, where the merits of compensating workmen for all accidents suffered in the course of employment, was discussed by both employer and employee, from the same platform, all agreeing the law was a just law. The late Jesse Lilienthal spoke for the employers and John O'Connell, Secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, spoke for the worker.

Then after thirty years of it, and after all that I had written, and after all that thousands of readier writers than I had written, and after the acceptance and enactment of a great multitude of humanitarian reforms, I had the slightly painful experience of observing that the world was less humane, more brutal, more savage, more wilfully cruel than ever.

Thirty years of humanitarianism, and more commercialism and terrorism than ever at home and more imperialism than ever abroad! Thirty years of lessons in love by kindly good works, and more mobs in the streets, more profiteers in the counting houses, more marines on the oceans, more bayonets in the bowels of weak foreign peoples!

I could not dodge that brick. The point of it seemed to be that if I would change my method of trying to regenerate the world, I would run no risks of getting poorer results.

Why should I have expected that society would "evolve" into regeneration? Why should

I have expected that without any change in structure, it would change in spirit?

Do you know what is the matter with society? It rests on monopoly, legal privileged laws in favor of a few at the expense of the many; and the only way to change that is to change the law.

John E. Bennett, one of the best informed on sociological science in this country, now printing his Freedom Party Platform in our local labor papers, has the following:

"Freedom is the right of the person to have continuously exist, a state of society which will, at all times, receive the full volume of his social service,—whatever service he may have to offer in whatever occupation he elects to follow, and to return him therefor, a full mete of reward in subsistence. So long as there is in society a man willing to work who cannot find a taker for his services at wages or fees which not only will enable him to maintain his accustomed standard of living, but which will permit him to gradually build forward into a higher phase of life, so long as a farmer has crops, or a merchant goods, which he cannot sell at a price which will allow him a good profit on his cost, just so long freedom will not exist, for the essence of freedom is the converse of these conditions.

"Freedom, however, cannot be had until liberty has been secured; that is, freedom is attained through the action of the individual upon the State, and the polling of the vote is the means whereby the individual affects the State to procure freedom. For in order to get freedom, monopoly must be expunged; and as monopoly is the perverted use of the force of the State, so the State cannot be moved to alter its conduct and abolish monopoly unless the citizen can compel it to do so by exercising the ballot. In other words, in order to get rid of monopoly and so unshackle freedom, the citizen must move the legislature of the nation—in this country the Congress—to repeal those laws on which monopoly rests."

I am no communist. Far from it. I defend and practice the possession of property as part of the necessary personality of people living in the world and not in a circle of the especially elect. But!

"There is a distinction. Property as the means by which a man in an imperfect world of imperfect people defends his personality and his livelihood and his access to the earth and to its fruits for himself and his household—that is one thing! But property as the means by which one man tells thousands of other men when to stand and when to sit and when to come in out of the rain and when to chase themselves back outdoors out of a job and drown—that is another! And to take property—to take the cares of the world and the deceitfulness of riches—to take the thing which no really sublime character, whether at Nazareth or at Assisi or elsewhere, has ever failed to find choking to him or has ever failed to curse or to scorn or at least to snub and to forget—to take that thing and to make it into the very thing on which all command, all rule, all government, all order, is founded and grounded—why! How can that house stand? How can that world get better?

So I argued with myself then—out of pure theory—out of pure theory drawn from early

forcible feedings with the pure milk of the word as set to cool in the first four books of the New Testament. But I could not be educated by any theory. I had to be educated in a brick-yard.

I started to try to persuade property to share its power without giving up any part of its legal title to that power. I went in strong for "recognition of the union" and for "sitting about the same table with the chosen representatives of the men" and all that sort of thing.

I thought I was most persuasive about it. And I thought that Mr. Gompers was even more persuasive than I. He in his larger corner and I in my small one, we did our best to persuade property to put gravel under its house built on the sand.

And at the end of thirty years of it we saw the aggregated great employers of the United States in their greatest associations committing themselves with a new zeal to a perfidious "open shop" principle which is nothing less than an effort to destroy the union utterly and to retract and rescind the charters of recognition granted to American unionism during the late war under the protection and pressure of the Government.

But I did know the bitter facts of many an aged life. I know men who had served the same firm for more than twenty years turned out at a week's notice because they were too old. I saw the effects of that stunning blow. I saw the almost frantic search for another job that could never be found. I saw the sinking hearts that soon sank into despair. Everywhere the same answer was given, although in different phrases, but always meaning, "You are too old to work." I saw what became of them. In some cases they went to live with their poor son or daughter. They knew they were a heavy extra charge upon the meagre income of the narrow home, but they had to stay. I saw old men in desperation applying for charity. I knew the galling inquisition they went through. I knew the pitiless exposure to prying eyes on their life's nakedness and saw them after this ordeal refused the help they sought and almost had obtained; refused because of some long gone fault in early life. I saw men who trembled for very age hawking trifles in the streets and tottering on through icy sleet and wind. I saw men slowly wither up and perish everywhere. Only those who have seen it can conceive the misery of the poor fellow who finds that society no longer has any use for him. He feels that he is done with and done for. They would come to me with tears running down their cheeks, imploring me as though I were Almighty God to have pity on them, and get them work. "Anything, oh, anything, to keep me from the work house."

DATE SET FOR SEALS.

The San Francisco Tuberculosis Association will have its annual Seal Sale this year from November 25th to December 25th.

Eight million Seals have been received for distribution. The Seals will be sold for one dollar per hundred.

The proceeds will go largely for prevention work with children exposed to tuberculosis and for the visiting nurses who administer to the more advanced cases in the homes.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing?



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THE FREEDOM PARTY PLATFORM. The Party Organized to Abolish Privilege. By John E. Bennett. (Continued.)

Communism's Error Was in Its Analysis of Value.

The mistake of Communism in question, upon which the whole theoretical structure of Communism is built, was made by Marx in his treatment of value. What value is has been at all times the most perplexing problem in economics. It is now understood, but not generally so, since it was never analyzed and defined, hence known, until Bennett's work. It has in the books moved a little distance towards the correct definition since Marx' time, but in the literature of Economics it is still beset with so much confusion that from reading the various authors no clear understanding of it can be had, while the significance of value—the place it holds and the office it fills in society, does not appear to be by the economic writers even dreamed of.

In Marx' time, and to a very large extent today, value was believed to be the product of labor. This was the conclusion of Adam Smith, the father of modern Economics; of David Ricardo, of John Stuart Mill, of practically all the so-called classical school, and as we remark, it is little improved upon today. Some living authors, such as Ely, avoid saying what it is; but content themselves with describing what they regard as different kinds of value. Professor J. S. Nicholson starts his lengthy article upon value in the 11th edition of the Encyclopedia Britanica by saying that it is "in general usage a term signifying worth"; and throughout he gives no better definition of it than this. Prof. J. B. Clark (1894) says: "It is certain that in all that has been written on this much elucidated theme, a statement of the real nature of the thing discussed is not to be found. Who has not learned to his sorrow how unsatisfying in fact are such discussions of value as claim to be particularly scientific, and how large a mass of literature he may patiently read through without satisfying himself what value is."

Marx accepted the conclusions of his time, which held that "relative value of commodities to one another is determined by the relative



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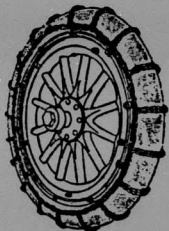
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32 x 4.....	5.40	3.10
33 x 4.....	5.85	3.20
34 x 4.....	6.30	
35 x 4 1/2.....	7.20	
36 x 4 1/2.....	7.20	
37 x 5.....	8.75	

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amounts of labor-power consumed in their production." That is to say: "the value of commodities is determined by the amount of socially necessary human labor to reproduce them." Adding this idea to the Marxian concept of "surplus value," which is that labor adds to its product a quantity of value above its cost to the employer, a part of which becomes the employer's profit, and that this to the employer is wholly an "unearned increment," we then get the Communist conclusion that if the laborers who create this value do not receive it they are being "exploited."

Marx believed that value was "labor enacted upon Nature," and the Economics of the day affirmed this; and to this time Economics has not successfully denied this statement, for to do so is to show what value really is, and this, as we say, Economics does not know. The great Communist movement therefore, with all its phases and stages of Socialism, has gone forward upon the firm faith that the laborers produce all value; that those only are laborers who work with their hands, or in clerical capacities; and that as every human creation possessing utility has value, all things belong to such persons. That their not having and enjoying these things is merely because certain machinery is a necessity to the laborers in exerting their labor, and this, products of past exertions of the laborers, is, under the capitalist system, owned by the capitalist employers who through their titles to it, vouchsafed to them by the capitalist government, are able to extract from the laborers their further products. The remedy therefor, says the Communist, is to seize the machinery; this could only be done through those who would do the seizing exercising the force of the State. Hence the object of Communism is to acquire control of the government.

But it is not true that value is the creation of labor. Such is not its definition. Labor may, indeed, create value, but value may exist where labor has nothing to do with the creation. I pick up a stone by the wayside embedded in a bit of volcanic matrix; it proves to be a diamond having a value of \$1000. That value is not a product of labor. This then would be an exception to the Communistic definition of value. But a sociological definition can have no exception. If there exists a case which the definition does not cover, the definition is wrong. The "best thought" in Economics today has perceived that value is not what the Marxians think it is at all, but that it is a power. It is stated to be "a power in exchange." But this definition is little better than that of Marx, and can be made of no practical benefit in sociology. What value really is is a power in a thing or service to gratify a desire and to call an exchange. Unless the thing possesses both of these components it has no value. The analysis of value presenting the proofs of this definition, comprises many pages in Bennett's "Sociology," and its discussion would be quite out of place here. But it is important for us to know that value is a psychological phenomenon. It is a power deposited by one mind in a thing—or service—whose quality it is to attract another mind, and so awakening to successfully move an act for its acquisition. How much shall be paid for the thing is another quality of value, that part of it which is in the hands of the buyer. This is the measure of value, called worth. It must coincide with the potential in the mind of the seller, else value cannot exist. A thing can have no value if it can never find an offer of purchase, matters not how much its owner may esteem its value to be. Value, therefore, is a phenomenon of two or more minds, and here has been a stumbling block in the treatment of the subject, for it has been thought to be a thing expressing a power, without considering what the power was. **Communism Cannot Succeed in Collecting for the Laborer the Value He Renders to the Thing.**

Here, then, we have Communism stripped of its basis; it is not a means at all of giving to the

laborer that which is his due, for under Communism things get ever more scarce, and the laborer receives a constantly decreasing share. The laborer is not the maker of value, any more than is anyone else who renders service to society—and all do but the beggarman and thief. The laborer, hence, is not "exploited," and the criminal of society is not the capitalist. The laborer is withheld from his proper share of his product not by active industry, which the capitalist and the entrepreneur conduct, but by monopoly, which prevents enormous product from coming into existence, and which bears upon hand laborers no more and no differently than it bears upon 95 per cent of the population, leaving the beneficiaries of privilege but a nominal 5 per cent, albeit they own the bulk of the property and get most of the income. Were the great minds of Communism convinced of this truth, that value is not the product of labor, Communism would have no leaders able to install it in the rule of nations, for true leaders are not self-seeking, they are self-sacrificing. The Lenins of history are embodiments of theories and pursuers of ideals. They live in the abstract. These theories and these ideals cannot rest upon known falsehood. Falsehood will never swallow up a man's consciousness of his existence, and drive him over ramparts forward with sword and banner. Truth alone can do so.

Communism, as we have heretofore said, cannot be crushed by force. It cannot be gotten rid of by deporting some foreign persons and jailing others who explain it. It is a challenge to intelligence, to reason, calling upon the mind to answer it. But the Protective System does not respond to such challenges with efforts of the mind: it knows only force wherewith to meet assaults upon institutions, such as representative government and private property, which reason and experience have alike shown to be good. We do not find any government promoting inquiry into Bolshevism as a sociological phenomenon, seeking wherein its error lies. We do not find universities promoting discussions upon it, or possessors of great wealth offering inducements for theses showing why and how it is wrong. For such discussions would lead to disclosures of what is wrong in the prevailing sociological system, the Protective System, and these institutions of Privilege want no such discussion. They want things kept as they are. Suppression has always been the instrument of Privilege. Monopoly's policy, today as of old, whether its expression has been in the tiara or the crown, in the landed estates of the feudal lord or the bloated corpus of the tariff protectionist, its policy has been always to discourage inquiry into that which calls into question the rectitude of its existence. Responding only with force, it is, with all its force, miserable and puerile in the presence of the all-engulfing assailant. For Communism, the offspring of error in sociological analysis, is an ever-advancing, all-conquering Ogre, who unless it be intelligently resisted, which can only be through installation of the Call System, it will devour capitalism, capitalists and their retinues, ere it is itself devoured.

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THROUGH MEXICO. By Chester M. Wright.

When the Pan American Federation of Labor meets in Mexico City in January it will meet in a country where there is a labor movement constantly gaining in strength and constantly growing in resemblance to the American Federation of Labor.

With James Lord, president of the Mining Department of the American Federation of Labor and treasurer of the Pan American Federation of Labor, I have just returned from a tour of the republic to the South. Our trip took us from Laredo, on the Texas border, to San Luis Potosi, thence to Tampico and from there to Mexico City. En route we passed through the important cities of Monterey and Saltillo. We traversed in perfect safety a country that three months ago could be crossed only at great risk and without any night traveling.

These are facts about Mexico as we found it: Mexico is pacified.

Mexico is an orderly nation, going about the business of education and reconstruction in a thoughtful and orderly manner.

The Mexican army, up to a strength of 200,000 but a few weeks ago, is being demobilized and may be cut to as low as 60,000. Generals are being demobilized and sent back to the ways of peace.

Communal lands, lands which were granted to communities for community use under the ancient Spanish grants and which in many cases were communal lands before the advent of the Spanish, are being restored to the people. Restoration is proceeding at the rate of from twenty to thirty communities per month.

Trade union organization is proceeding rapidly and the practice of negotiation and trade agreement is being introduced gradually.

Improvement in working conditions and increases in wages are being brought about as rapidly as possible, perhaps as rapidly as the safety of the national economic structure will permit.

There is a close sympathy between government and the labor movement.

There is in Mexico today absolute freedom of speech and of the press.

There is a wholesome movement toward the elimination of graft and corruption.

Plans are being made for educational work—education in the first principles and simple fundamentals needed by a people said to be eighty-five per cent illiterate.

These are facts—facts that show the drift and tendency of the Mexico of today. If my observation is correct Mexico today has the best government in her modern history. We had ample opportunity for extended conversations with practically all important members of the government and with a large number of trade unionists. There is a universal desire for peace and a general understanding of the paramount necessity of peace.

Intervention by force in the affairs of Mexico, in the light of the facts we found, would be beyond excuse, a betrayal of all international morality and on its face an excursion of conquest.

The oil question, long the bone of contention, can, I am satisfied, be settled. I believe it is not too much to say that Mexico would be willing to submit the oil situation to inquiry by a joint Mexican-American commission for the ascertainment of the facts. Mexico would not submit herself to the recommendations of such a commission, but she would, I have every reason to believe, welcome a statement of facts found by such a commission.

Efforts to disrupt Mexican affairs with communist propaganda have been made, as they have been made almost everywhere, but thus far without success. There are communists in Mexico—some of them are American draft evaders, some are native Mexicans. But the propaganda has had little effect.

The constructive movement of trade unionism is dominant and the thirst for information concerning the progress and experiences of the American Federation of Labor is keen.

Mexico today is coming to her feet. Promise and hope is abundant. In the light of the actual facts the demand for a "firm hand," the "civilizing influences of the American flag," or "the American spirit," as it has been amended by the Senator to read, or for intervention under any guise, is a demand as unjustified as it is inexcusable.

EXTENSION CLASSES.

The University of California Extension machine shop course, which offers training to the skilled mechanic and the ambitious apprentice will open for a new term Monday evening, November 8th, at 7 o'clock at the San Francisco Polytechnic High School, First avenue and Frederick street. The course will be under the instruction of Ralph Seaver, according to the announcement from the San Francisco office of University Extension, 140 Kearny street, where registrations are now being received.

This course has always been popular with mechanics for individual instruction is given each student to fit his particular need. The class meets twice a week, on Monday and Wednesday, and the enrollment is limited. Those interested should register immediately.

On Tuesday evening, November 16th, at the Polytechnic High School a continuation course in Chemistry will start under the instruction of Miss Edith L. Brown. This class is one of a series of chemistry courses which University Extension gives to persons wishing to study high school chemistry or to review their high school work.

The laboratory equipment of the Polytechnic makes it possible for the students to receive excellent training in the science.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions have died during the past week: James Shaw of the machinists, John Johansen of the masters, mates and pilots, William Crawford of the boilermakers.

CONSTRUCTION WORK ON.

Construction work has been resumed on the Calaveras dam of the Spring Valley Water Company and by Christmas time will have been carried to such an extent as to double the present capacity of the reservoir.

The Calaveras dam, which is located in the mountains of the Coast Range midway between the Niles Canyon and Mt. Hamilton, now impounds four billion gallons of water. The work now being executed will increase the storage capacity of the reservoir to eight billion gallons. The Calaveras reservoir will thus rank as the second largest reservoir of the San Francisco water supply system, Crystal Springs being first.

The present depth of the water is 65 feet at the dam. The effect of the work in progress will be to raise the water surface of the reservoir by twenty feet, giving a water depth at the dam of eighty-five feet.

The work is being hurried to completion by Construction Engineer T. W. Espy, under the supervision of George A. Elliott, chief engineer of the Spring Valley Water Company.

City Engineer O'Shaughnessy urged the work which is now under way. The plans for the addition have been worked out and approved by him, and he is co-operating in their execution.

When the Calaveras dam is completed the reservoir will contain sixty billion gallons of water, more than twice the combined capacity of all the present reservoirs of the water supply system.

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MAILERS' ITEMS.

J. T. Oneal, secretary-treasurer of Topeka Mailers' Union No. 55, writing under date of October 29th, propounds the following query and request: "Have you any subs that would like to come? Send them to us—we need fifteen card men at the present."

"Hundreds of unemployed people—mostly unskilled help—can easily be seen all over at the present time looking for work," Otto G. Lepp, secretary-treasurer of Milwaukee Mailers' Union No. 23, says. He further states: "What it really is I cannot say, but think it has a lot to do with the coming election. Factories employing large numbers of men in these parts are laying off help in lots of all the way from 200 to 800 men in one crack out of the box."

Some of the boys have asked the reason of Thomas F. Burke's absence from our regular meetings lately. Well, T. F. has a day job now. Yep! at the Daily News, where Edward W. Hoertkorn, the new foreman, says: "The air is fine." Tom says that as the meetings are held on Sunday and this is his regular day off, it is the only leisure time he has during the week to entertain Thomas F., Jr., and he is taking full advantage of this opportunity. Says he misses the "air" at the meetings, though, which is sometimes "hot."

Wm. E. Ogden has taken charge of the mailing department of the Daily Telegraph, the new Greek publication which made its initial appearance Sunday, October 24, 1920.

After residing in these parts for the last eighteen years, more or less, and becoming thoroughly acclimated, Ernest F. Graendorf is suffering from that dread affliction—homesickness; and it would not be surprising to see him leave for the snow and heat of Kansas City at any time. Perhaps there is a lady in the case; who knows?

Under date of November 1st, C. E. Wiker, Secretary of Denver Mailers' Union No. 8, wrote: "I received Saturday notice of lifting suspension of our Charter."

SAN DIEGO BUSY.

The Better America Federation is making strenuous efforts to slip one over in San Diego through the medium of their lectures, written by that illustrious liberty hater, Dwight B. Hillis. These lectures are being delivered at the local high school by one of the faculty, and efforts are being made to have lectures from our side delivered at the same place.

The fight to close the border line to the crowd of renegade Americans who have made their lair directly across the border from San Diego is waxing fast and furious. A resolution asking for aid was passed at the recent State convention at Fresno. This same resolution was fathered by the San Diego Federated Trades. A direct connection has been shown between these renegades and the open-shop movement in this part of the country. At least one of the most active open shoppers here is one of the biggest owners of bawdy houses at the border resort.

The price of second-hand building material has dropped on an average of 30 per cent since the Federated Trades of San Diego began bidding on the abandoned buildings at Camp Kearny. The wrecking of the last building obtained is about complete, the material has all been sold and the workmen paid off. The material was sold at actual cost, no effort being made to make a profit, the object being to show the buying public how they were being robbed by the open-shop dealers. This effort has been very successful, and the Federated Trades are going ahead and bid on every building that is offered for sale.

Demand the union label on all purchases. If you are a unionist employ unionists and be consistent. The union label is your trade mark. Get it.

ORPHEUM.

A composite of all the attributes that spell success on the stage will be brought to the Orpheum next week by the Barr Twins, Evelyn and Gertrude. These two charming girls, who worked industriously and conscientiously to develop their natural talents, have become fixed stars in the Thespian firmament. They are seen this season in a new interlude of song and dance, fascinatingly presented in an elaborate and artistic frame, which they term "A Riot of Color." A comedy drama, the moral of which is that woman's intuition is farther reaching than any business system, and breathing a lesson that men will do well to lean on their wives' wits rather than depend on their own wisdom, will be "5000 A Year." Robert Hyman and Virginia Mann are the stars in this brilliant comedy. If "blues" happen to be about the town, warn them that Frank Kellam and Patricia O'Dare will get them. Chasing blues is the specialty of this singing, talking and dancing duo. The girl question and the talk a man makes about his girl is the basis of the comedy conception George Bobbe and Eddie Nelson will offer. Bright and breezy personalities help the two to put over their act in a happy manner. Leon Varvara will show the various steps in the evolution or making of a pianist. Pianists may be born, but they also are made. From the time the small boy with one finger drums out "one, two three, four," until he becomes a virtuoso, the piano spells work and more of it. Ed. Lord and Margie Fuller will present "Bits of This and That." Their songs, dialogue and dances are particularly well suited. "Varieties of 1920" with the same excellent cast which presents it this week and the two capable comedians, Glenn and Jenkins, with their "Working for the Railroad," will hold over.

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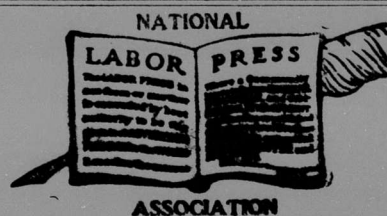


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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1920.

In the last issue of the Stockton Labor Review Alexander Horr sings his swan song and announces that he will retire as editor of that paper because the labor movement there believes he is too radical to be of service. This is no surprise. Horr is simply traveling in the beaten path of his kind. They never last very long anywhere.

The labor movement may experience some setbacks and be compelled to travel over a more rocky road because of the failure of individual members to cast their votes in accordance with judgment rather than sentiment or prejudice, but the movement will go on to success after success in spite of the blunders it occasionally makes. Blunders should not be encouraged, of course, but neither should they be the cause of undue pessimism. The labor movement is an essential of the time and cannot be destroyed even by the foolishness of those in its ranks.

The chief function of every political party of radicals is to serve as a sideshow to the reactionary political party. If you think back to every presidential election you cannot help notice the fact that the radical parties served simply as a means of alienating voters from the liberal or democratic parties. And it is for this reason that all reactionaries give encouragement to radical parties as they help to divide the progressive elements of the people. It is the old political maxim: divide and conquer. The election just passed illustrates the point well. If the socialists, the farmer-laborites, and other radicals had supported the more liberal and progressive of the two great parties, another story would have been told, and what radical will not live to experience the folly of refusing to take the one step in the direction of progress instead of attempting to fly, and falling downward deeper into the mire? As the people make their bed, so they will have to lie in it, and the radicals are always helping in their foolish way to prepare the bed. Indeed, politics make us all bed-fellows, whether we want to or not.

Censured by the Public

Certain unscrupulous politicians opposed to Charter Amendment No. 37, knowing that if the issue were determined on its merits they would not have one chance in a thousand to win, endeavored by cunningly planned propaganda to inject a religious question into the election with the hope that through such agitation they might feather their own nests and bolster up their failing political fortunes. That there never existed the slightest provocation for the charges made was a matter of no concern to these vicious self-seekers. That bitter feeling and hatred would be the result of their foul slanders they were well aware, but so long as their own personal ends were served they were not disturbed by thoughts of the amount of damage that would result to the community and its people. It has been ever thus throughout the centuries with villainous politicians. Sometimes they have succeeded in accomplishing their purposes by such vile means, but be it said to the everlasting credit of the people of this great metropolitan and cosmopolitan city that they saw through the scheme of the shameless coterie before it was too late and administered a rebuke to them at the polls on Tuesday.

The plans of the vicious circle were carefully drawn up and rather cleverly set forth, but, like all others of their kind, they failed because there were angles to the affair that they did not see in advance and consequently neglected to guard against. The main instrument in accomplishing their humiliation and punishment was the fact that the law provided for the distribution to all voters of the text of all propositions submitted for decision. When this distribution took place, in spite of the fact that the conspirators had a long start, the intelligent voters at once saw the extent of the cupidity of the damnable clique. It is true that they succeeded in deceiving many honest and well-intentioned citizens and arousing their animosity against the proponents of the measure, but the majority of our citizens were undeceived and registered their indignation at the polls.

The lasting damage done to the personal characters of many of our citizens by this villainous band is a matter of but small concern in comparison with the possibilities that were involved for harming republican institutions generally for years to come by the foul assaults set in motion by these vile political manipulators. Though the conspiracy was the work of a mere handful of designing politicians it spread like wildfire until thousands had been deceived to such an extent that large organized bodies were innocently helping the culprits in their nefarious work. For a time it looked very much as though the scoundrels would succeed with their deception and that the very future of this splendid city would be blackened, because if success were to crown their efforts others as unscrupulous as they would undoubtedly attempt the same thing in elections in the years to come. It is, therefore, a cause for rejoicing on the part of every loyal citizen that the dastardly conspirators were checkmated by an intelligent people. Their failure serves notice upon other scoundrels that, purely from the standpoint of profit, and leaving out of consideration entirely the moral side of the question, it does not pay in this enlightened age to try to fool the people by such means. Lincoln was right. It is not possible to fool all of the people all of the time, and Tuesday's election demonstrated that even though it be possible to fool the unsophisticated in large numbers, the average citizen is not so easily deceived.

It is to be devoutly hoped that the lesson will be a lasting one to the politicians and that never again will such a vicious attempt be made to inject religion into a purely civic matter in this city. Those who were duped into a false position can be forgiven without malice by those they maligned, but the scoundrels who hatched the conspiracy are entitled to no mercy at the hands of decent citizens, who love their city, their country, and republican institutions. It was a cowardly, treacherous, traitorous thing to do in a city like this and we hope we have witnessed the last attempt of the kind.

There is no hope that we will ever be rid of bigoted fanatics and fools—and there were some of them on both sides during the recent campaign,—but it is to be hoped that designing politicians, by their trickery, will not again be able to arouse large numbers of people to array themselves along religious lines when there is no religious question involved, and there positively was none in Charter Amendment No. 37.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

"England was one of the first countries to conduct scientific investigations into the question of fatigue and hours of work. England tried to speed up her munitions workers until she discovered that they were breaking under the strain; then studies of the munitions industries were made, with the result that hours of work were shortened and both the health and effectiveness of the workers were increased. Now comes our own public health service with a report proving the superiority of the eight over the ten-hour day. The findings are based on a comparison of an eight and a ten-hour plant, each a huge industrial establishment prominent in the metal working industry. Superiority of the eight-hour day was proved from the economic standpoint—that is, in respect to maintenance of output, lost time, and labor turnover. But the eight-hour day was also proved more beneficial to the workman, and this in a way that the employer could appreciate because it touched his pocketbook—it was found to reduce the rate of industrial accidents."

To be lopsided is a physical misfortune. To be lopsided mentally is even a greater misfortune. Sometimes lopsidedness in sentiment becomes both ludicrous and criminal. We had a fine example of the latter last week, when many trade unionists were handed a printed proclamation by the alleged "United Communist Party of America." The circular bore no other mark of responsible authorship. After reciting all manner of criticism of the rest of the world and the virtues of Soviet Russia, the circular letter appeals to the "International working class solidarity" among American workers to "refuse to manufacture munitions, to refuse to transport them, and to refuse to do anything that will help Allied Imperialists to make war on Soviet Russia." It says also: "Down with Capitalist War," and expresses sympathy for the "Communist workers and peasants of Poland," etc. All this sentimentality would be rather heavenly, were it not all so "lopsided." If opposed to Allied Imperialists, why not also oppose Soviet Imperialists. If opposed to capitalistic war, why not also be opposed to the war to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat? Democracy, peace, and justice. How many monsters are seeking to devour humanity in thy name?

The European Brainstorm is the characterization by Samuel Gompers of the efforts of a large number of European labor leaders to foment general strikes and embargoes against ammunition and food for Poland at the time when the red armies were sweeping on toward Warsaw. The red conspiracy did not work, but the brainstorms continue—with the consequence that instead of reconstruction programs the labor movements of Europe are now being subject to programs of destruction. Instead of reconstructing industry and commerce, the European workers seem obsessed with a spirit of destruction. But the work of Samson seems to have some sobering effect. Already those most affected, Germany and Italy, are beginning to see the light, and are actually remonstrating against accepting the twenty-one points insisted on by Moscow to be observed in joining the Third International. One point especially seems more objectionable than any other, and that is the one requiring them to take orders from Moscow. Red absolutism seems to have no more chance than that of the Kaiser to bring forward the day when the cossack shall water his horses in the Rhine or the Seine. Forever banished from this earth is tyranny of whatever brand or color.

WIT AT RANDOM

"What's that grass widow's last name?"
"Nobody knows. She hasn't come to it yet."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"You admit, then," said an Alabama judge, "that you stole the hog?"

"Ah sure has to, Judge," said the colored prisoner.

"Well, nigger, there's been a lot of hog-stealing going on around here lately, and I'm just going to make an example of you or none of us will be safe."—The Lawyer and Banker (New Orleans).

"Where were you yesterday, Tommy Cribbs?" asked the teacher.

"Please, mum, I had a toothache," answered Tommy.

"Has it stopped?" asked the teacher sympathetically.

"I don't know," said Tommy.

"What do you mean, boy? You don't know if your tooth has stopped aching?"

"No, mum, the dentist kept it."

Teacher—What is the highest form of animal life?

Little Peter (quickly)—The giraffe!—Boston Globe.

"These love scenes are rotten. Can't the leading man act as if he is in love with the star?"

"Can't act at all," said the director. "Trouble is, he is in love with her."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The train pulled out before you had finished your speech.

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum. "As I heard the shouts of the crowd fading in the distance I couldn't be sure whether they were applauding me or the engineer."—Washington Star.

"What!" said Lord Coleridge once to a puzzled cabman, "you a London cabby and don't know where the law courts are?"

"Oh! the law courts, is it? I know them; but you said the Courts of Justice!"—The Christian Register (Boston).

An officer was inspecting at one of the camps, a daily paper tells us, when he came upon a big, round-eyed private doing sentry duty with a gun that he held in anything but the approved manner.

"Don't you know better," demanded the officer, "than to point an empty gun at me?"

"But it ain't empty, sir," protested the private. "It's loaded!"—Youth's Companion.

Last month the Buffalo Charity Organization Society received a gift of one dollar, with the line: "You are welcome to this. I can't buy anything with it."—The Survey.

Greenville, S. C.—"Sam, I heard you is dead; if you is, telegram me; if you ain't, send me \$10." This is the copy of a telegram received here today by a negro, John Collins, from another negro living in North Carolina.

Collins, who has about recovered from recent gunshot wounds, drafted this answer: "I is dead, your ten will be eplied to a coffin."

The Girl—I admire that pianist's finish. Don't you?

The Man—Yes; but I always dread his beginning.—Dallas News.

"Is your son out of danger yet?"

"No; the doctor is going to make three or four more visits."—The Gateway (Detroit).

MISCELLANEOUS

ANNUAL RED CROSS ROLL CALL.

By John A. Britton,

Chairman San Francisco Chapter, A. R. C.

San Francisco's men and women are again called upon to renew their membership in the American Red Cross. The fourth annual roll call for payment of dues is scheduled for November 14-17th, when in return for one dollar any person will be admitted to affiliation with "The Greatest Mother in the World" throughout the ensuing twelvemonth. Upon the funds thus obtained she will be solely dependent for means to fulfill her war-time obligations and pursue her peace-time program during 1921.

These obligations are vastly important—this program is fundamentally essential. The American Red Cross is pledged to stay with the American army of occupation in Europe, comprising about 17,000 officers and men; maintain social and recreational facilities for the 26,000 patients, men under treatment in army, navy and Public Health Service hospitals; continue helping more than 125,000 families whose breadwinners made the supreme sacrifice; care for thousands who were permanently blinded in the crash of war, and keep in touch as an advisory organization with former service men.

In addition to carrying on these duties, the Red Cross must always be ready to cope with emergencies caused by famine, epidemic, earthquake, fire, flood or other unavoidable disaster creative of human distress. San Francisco Chapter expended \$117,000, cared for 60,000 cases, saved innumerable lives and succored thousands of destitute families during the influenza epidemics of 1918-19. It is appalling to think of what would have happened if the Red Cross had not then been financially equipped to act with promptitude. And there is no guarantee against recurrence of such necessity for immediate Red Cross service.

What the American Red Cross does for Europe, where pestilence and famine stalk, depends upon what the American people want done. It is now doing as much in that direction as the condition of its funds permits it to undertake.

San Francisco's allotted quota in the coming roll call is \$100,000, and there can be no doubt that more than that number of the city's people are willing to renew their membership in the Red Cross. To canvass them all individually, however, would require such a mighty force of workers that voluntary enrollment by those who may not be reached in the canvass is desirable. Booths for that purpose will be established at convenient points.

Thus far San Francisco has never failed to help "The Greatest Mother" help distressed human-kind.

"Keep her on the job" by renewing your membership.

EXTENSION DIVISION CLASSES.

Training in blue print reading, in translating the diagram of a print into terms of materials and dimensions, is to be taught by the Extension Division of the University of California in a course which started Monday evening, October 25, at 7:30 at 1337 Sutter street, Emanu-El School. This course has been established in response to a wide demand from mechanics, draughtsmen and others who have to handle blue prints in their daily work.

The training will be given by Maurice V. Campbell, of the vocational department of the Oakland High School and will be practical in every sense.

Registrations for this course will be received at the San Francisco office of University Extension, 140 Kearny street.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The Denver Labor Bulletin of October 23d gives a more complete review of the life and a more accurate account of the sudden and deeply regretted death of Grant Hamilton than were obtainable at the time announcement of his demise was made in the "Topics" column of the Labor Clarion last week. The Bulletin says:

"In the death of Grant Hamilton, Sunday, October 16th, in Galveston, Texas, due to an attack of heart disease, the labor movement loses one of its brightest and most active men. Mr. Hamilton was a printer by trade and operated a linotype machine in this city twenty years ago. He was an active member of Typographical Union No. 49 and served on all important committees of that body when following his vocation, being a delegate to the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly for a number of years. His ability as a speaker soon gained for him recognition from the American Federation of Labor and he served as an organizer for sixteen years and was delegated on many important missions by President Gompers. When the Colorado Industrial Commission law was before the State Legislature four years ago Grant Hamilton was sent here by Gompers to carry on the fight against it and put up a splendid argument as to why this law should be repealed, but the cards were stacked against him and the law remained on the statute books, and accomplishes very little good. During the war, Mr. Hamilton was appointed an investigator in the Department of Labor at Washington, D. C. After the war he came to his home in Denver to recuperate from the hard work at Washington and was editor of The Bulletin for a short time, and during this period maintained the high standard of the paper. He later returned to Washington and was appointed to a position with the Immigration Bureau, which place he held when death came. Had he lived Mr. Hamilton intended to accept the editorship of The Labor Digest. Mr. Hamilton was a member of the Masonic Order and this society had charge of the funeral arrangements. Grant Hamilton was born in Hillsdale County, Michigan, and was 57 years of age the 28th of August, this year. He married Miss Edmonia Cornforth, the daughter of Joseph Cornforth, who served as tax commissioner under the first mayor of Denver. Besides his widow, he leaves one daughter, Mrs. A. J. Baer, of 3330 West Thirty-fourth avenue this city."

An addition was made to San Francisco's family of daily newspapers Sunday, October 24, when birth was given to the Daily Telegraph at 709-723 Folsom street. The entry of the infant into the journalistic world was attended by much pomp and ceremony. The hours between 2 p. m. and 9 p. m. were given to a public inspection of the offices and plant of the Daily Telegraph. From 7 to 8 p. m. a musical program was given by a concert band composed of forty artists under the leadership of Phil Sapiro, conductor of the Municipal Band. The concert was followed by a fifteen minute service held by Rev. Father Trapralis and Rev. Father Sardounis. The forty minutes following the religious services were occupied in speechmaking by J. V. Coffey, candidate for the office of superior judge; Ed. Silver, United States district deputy attorney; Attorney Ed. Coffey, Andrew Porter and others. Theo. C. Andrews, vice-president of the Daily Telegraph Company, who introduced the speakers, outlined the purpose and policy of the new publication in an address to a vast throng which had assembled in front of the office of the Daily Telegraph. At the conclusion of the program given in the offices and plant of the paper the guests of the management proceeded to Knights of Columbus Hall in Golden Gate avenue, where

a program of music, addresses and vaudeville was carried out, concluding with a grand ball. Harry B. Spaliaras, secretary-treasurer of the publishing company, was the principal speaker at the gathering in Knights of Columbus Hall. He delivered his discourse in Greek, the principal language in which the Daily Telegraph will be printed. A most enjoyable day was spent by those in attendance at the christening party. A building covering three full-sized lots at the corner of Folsom and Ritch streets, in the heart of the Greek section of San Francisco, is required to house the requirements of the Daily Telegraph. Five linotype machines of latest pattern, modern newspaper printing presses and other necessary machinery and furniture of the most approved and up to the minute type have been installed. The management of the new daily is contemplating the installation of a complete photo-engraving plant in the near future. A job printing department is being operated in connection with the paper. The activities of the Daily Telegraph will not be limited to San Francisco, nor to California, nor even to the Pacific Coast. According to an editorial announcement, their field will be the United States. There are more than 600,000 Greeks in the United States. The Daily Telegraph is the only Greek daily newspaper west of New York. It is fully equipped and ready to do the work which it has set out to do. The Daily Telegraph has on its editorial staff men possessed of successful experience as editors of daily papers both in Greece and in this country. Besides having the advantage of the International News Service, it will have correspondents in London, Paris, Athens, Constantinople, Rome and other European capitals. Arrangements have been made with the Western Union Telegraph Company whereby news will be transmitted daily from those points. The mere furnishing of news, however, will not be the only purpose of the Daily Telegraph. It

plans to help the Greeks in many ways: materially, morally and in an educational way. The management of the paper will use every effort

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Which was the First Garment in America to Bear the Union Label ?

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Made on the Pacific Coast

toward preparing the Greeks of the United States to become better citizens, and with this end in view it will urge them to attend the schools in order to learn the English language, American history, government and institutions. It will urge them to be always law-abiding, to respect and uphold the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the state of which they may be residents. Another aim of the Daily Telegraph is to bring about a better understanding between Greeks and Americans, which should be to the mutual advantage of each in their social and business relations. The first issue of the Daily Telegraph consisted of twenty-four seven-column pages, and contained all the features of a modern metropolitan daily. It was gotten out under as thoroughly union conditions as possible. What it lacked in this respect was due to no fault of its publishers. We bespeak for the Daily Telegraph a long and successful career if it pursues the policies it has set out to follow, especially in its dealings with organized labor.

Members who happened to be in the union's offices at the time were agreeably surprised recently by a visit from Nate Otterbein, who has lived in San Francisco at various times. While a resident of this city he worked alternately on the Examiner and the Call when the latter was a morning paper. Mr. Otterbein is located (permanently, he says) in Klamath Falls, Ore., the land of the best fishing and hunting known to the world at the present time, and makes great claims for his home town. Among other statements he makes that sound like the times before the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States went into effect is the catching of a rainbow trout near Klamath that weighed 22 3/4 pounds—the record. He did not catch this monster himself, and, under the circumstances, we are inclined to believe him, as he claims to have been on a period of ten years of good behavior before July 1st, and can now be considered responsible. According to Nate, this country of his adoption is, indeed, a paradise. Continuous war on predatory animals has almost exterminated mountain lions and wolves, the great enemies of the deer, and this, added to the strenuous efforts of conscientious game wardens, has allowed the deer to increase to such an extent that it is a poor hunter who does not get his limit each season. Klamath Falls has one daily newspaper and one weekly, with two typesetting machines on the former and one on the latter. Just recently Organizer Percy Monroe organized a union in Klamath Falls, but as Mr. Otterbein at that time was starting on a trip East, he was not able to give much information regarding the new body. Carpenters, millmen, barbers, cooks and waiters are organized, and the workers in the logging camps also have their organizations and working conditions are very favorable. Mr. Otterbein is considering installing a No. 14 Mergenthaler and doing work for the trade, as no job office in Klamath Falls has a machine, and it is frequently necessary to send to Portland or San Francisco for linotype work. His only apprehension is that business may assume such proportions that his fishing tackle would deteriorate, and such a catastrophe must

be avoided at all hazards. It may become necessary to install a slipboard in his proposed shop, and if such a thing should happen, Mr. Otterbein promises to inform the officers of No. 21.

Chairmen of all chapels in the jurisdiction of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, who were, by an action of the union at its October meeting, named as a committee to solicit subscriptions and memberships in the fourth Red Cross roll call, are requested to make a thorough canvass of their various chapels. Committeemen making the canvass should take the name and address of each subscriber, who will be given a button showing that he has contributed to this worthy cause, and a card indicating membership in the Red Cross. Proceeds from subscriptions should be turned over to Secretary Michelson, who is chairman of the committee, not later than November 17th.

F. W. Morris, chairman of the membership committee of Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174, and chairman of the Los Angeles Express chapel, passed through San Francisco a few days ago en route home from Chicago, where he had gone to attend the funeral of his mother.

Under the caption, "Printers Not Immune," the Western Laborer has the following comment on the slight ruffle that recently spread over the usually smooth waters of Omaha Typographical Union No. 190: "The whole world is nutty since the war. The most astonishing things are done by all classes of people. Then why should printers be immune from the disease? About sixty of them blew up Thursday of last week. It started like a prairie fire and spread like a prairie fire. They stayed out from Thursday some time till Sunday night, when they returned to work on orders from the I. T. U. and Local No. 190. The high cost of living—rents, coal, eats—caused the stampede, and their loyalty to the union put out the fire. The affair would have become a serious matter for the union had it continued through this week, but when they calmly discussed the situation for three hours at Sunday's meeting they concluded that the union's contract and reputation for dealing squarely with newspaper publishers for thirty-five years must be maintained, and the men who quit came through fine by

themselves putting the motion to return to work at once. The war is to blame, so let's forget it!"

The following is from W. R. Meredith, former member of No. 21 and one of many in the craft possessed of a roving disposition: "London, October 9, 1920. Dear Mr. Hollis—In re 'T. J.' (Continued on Page 14.)

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More Wear For The Money

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held October 29, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the Boxmakers and Sawyers' Union, thanking the Council for its efforts in their behalf relative to having the Nucoa Butter Company again patronize a union



University Mound Reservoir

"The spot is one of the dreariest and windiest on the Peninsula, the sparse population declaring that on no day in the year are its rough slopes unswept by roustering breezes. No car comes within a mile of it and the only signs of life in the neighborhood are the distant view of the city, the flop of the blinds in the few occupied windows of the Old Ladies Home and the whizzing sails of the garden windmills on the flats beneath."—Press Description, July 31, 1885.



University Mound Reservoir is on a plateau south of Silver Avenue, directly in front of the Lick Old Ladies Home, which occupies the building long ago erected for University College. This reservoir was completed in August, 1885.

By means of a 44-inch pipeline with a capacity of 26 million gallons daily, it receives water from Crystal Springs Lake in San Mateo County and from the Alameda sources. This water flows by gravity, traveling 17 miles. The storage capacity of University Mound is 37 million gallons.

Built at an elevation of 168 feet, it supplies the "low service district" of San Francisco.



One of the carriages broke down en route to the ceremonies the day the water was turned in, with the following results:

"Harry Dam's eye-glasses eloped with Engineer Schussler's hat, and Frank Pixley's lavender colored chapeau of the stove-pipe pattern, sought to punch a hole through the roof of the vehicle. Mr. Pixley rolled out on top of the press reporters."—Morning Call, August 6, 1885.

SPRING VALLEY
WATER COMPANY

box company. From Robert A. Hornby, with reference to State Constitutional Amendment No. 12.

Referred to the Secretary—From Watchmen's Union, with reference to its wage scale and requesting the assistance of the Council in securing an adjustment of same. From Janitors' Union, enclosing copy of letter from the School Department with reference to the Janitors' wages.

Referred to Chauffeurs' Union—From Laborers' Union No. 304, with reference to one of its members driving for an unfair firm in Oakland.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From Broom Makers' International Union, requesting a demand for the union label on all brooms. From the International Association of Machinists, relative to the strike against the American Can Co. From the Red Cross Society, with reference to its drive for membership from November 14th to 22d. From the Labor Publicity Committee, relative to the Emporium boycott, and requesting unions to donate as liberally as possible in order to make this boycott more effective.

Executive Committee Report—Acting on the request of Shoe Clerks' Union for a boycott on the Price & Pechner shoe store, your committee recommends that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on said firm. On the request of the Grocery Clerks' Union for a boycott on the H. S. Elliott & Co., your committee recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott unless the secretary is able to adjust the difficulty. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Photographic Workers—Reported the Hartsook and Novak studios still unfair and requested trade unionists to refrain from patronizing said studios. Piano Workers—Are meeting with success in negotiating their new wage scale.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Brother Andrew J. Gallagher addressed the Council on Ireland's hopes and aspirations regarding her liberty, and the death of the Lord Mayor of Cork, and thanked the Council for its influence in behalf of Ireland; also extended an invitation to the delegates to take part in the memorial services for the Lord Mayor of Cork.

Delegate Roland Roche addressed the Council on an engineering plan for regulating the flood waters in the interior valleys and damming the Suisun Bay.

Receipts—\$175.60. Expenses—\$233.60.

Council adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work.

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Assets

Deposits

Capital Actually Paid Up

Reserve and Contingent Funds

Employees' Pension Fund

\$66,840,376.95

63,352,269.17

1,000,000.00

2,488,107.78

330,951.36



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INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE.

By Ernest Greenwood.

The third meeting of the general conference of the International Labor Organization of the League of Nations will convene at Geneva on April 4, 1921, according to advices received from M. Albert Thomas, Director of International Labor Office.

The preparation of the Agenda has been completed by the International Labor Office and a questionnaire has been sent to the governments of the members as well as to representative employers and workers' organizations.

As soon as replies to this questionnaire have been received, the office will prepare preliminary reports on each item of the Agenda for use of the delegates and their advisers at the conference.

The Agenda for the third International Labor Conference adopted by the governing body, is as follows:

1. Reform of constitution of the Governing Body of the International Labor Office.
2. Agricultural questions:
 - (a) The adaptation of the Washington decisions to agricultural labor:
 - I. Regulation of the hours of work,
 - II. Measures for the prevention of or providing against unemployment.
 - III. The protection of women and children.
 - (b) Technical agricultural education.
 - (c) Living-on conditions of agricultural workers.
 - (d) Guarantee of the rights of association and combination.
 - (e) Protection against accident, sickness, invalidity and old age.
3. (a) Disinfection of wool infected with anthrax spores.
- (b) Prohibition of the use of white lead in painting.
4. The weekly rest day in industrial and commercial employment.
5. (a) The prohibition of the employment of any person under the age of 18 years as trimmer or stocker,
- (b) Compulsory medical examination of all children employed on board ship.

HEED THIS AND HELP.

The "Open Shoppers" as represented by the National Chamber of Commerce, through a referendum vote taken by that organization, have served notice on the trade union movement that they are opposed to and intend to destroy all forms of industrial democracy as represented by the trade agreement.

This challenge to the exercise of fundamental rights can not be ignored by the workers, and the best way to meet it is by a concerted and united movement where each union in affiliation to the American Federation of Labor can use its purchasing power to help every other union.

The organized workers of this country receive more than \$5,000,000,000 each year in wages, and despite the fact that this vast amount of money comes to us through organized effort, a large portion of it is spent for the commodities made and sold by our avowed enemies, thus giving them financial aid to continue their hostility to us.

All this must be changed and every trades unionist must learn that the most effective way to hit back at our enemies is through their pockets. This can be done very easily when we confine our purchases to union labeled goods only from stores and shops where shop cards or working buttons are used.

The union label, shop card and working button are the hall marks of industrial freedom and democracy. Given the support which is justly theirs, there is no more potent weapon that can be utilized to maintain and improve the social and economic standards of the workers.

Join the ranks of the live ones! Line up and be counted with all read trades unionists who refuse to spend money earned under union conditions for anything not made or sold under union conditions.

Be true to yourself and your brother unionist by giving preference to the union label, shop card and working button of his craft, and at the same time deal an effective blow at the pocket book of those who are seeking to destroy your working conditions and the union through which they were secured.

BUILDING TRADES GAINING.

By the United Labor Press.

Los Angeles, October 14.—A remarkable change has taken place in the building industry in Los Angeles within the past year. Practically every eligible union is now affiliated with the Building Trades Council, as a result of which there is more unity of action than has ever existed before in the history of the building crafts of this city.

Contractors have been quick to realize that the unions mean business, and as a consequence much of the old-time arrogance toward organized labor is disappearing.

"It is simply a matter of strength," says Secretary George A. Wright of the Building Trades Council. "At last we are finding out in Los Angeles that labor is dealt with exactly in proportion to its power. Every day we are having less trouble in receiving the union wage scale, which is only another way of saying we will not work unless we receive living wages."

The painting contractors still are of the opinion that they can flood the city and break the wage scale, but the union painters, like all other building trades mechanics, are standing as a unit. And so it is all down the line. Construction in Los Angeles is being carried on by union men.

SPECIAL COURSE FOR MECHANICS.

Mechanics, shipbuilders, engine designers, draftsmen, and other workmen who handle blue prints in their daily work, are to have a special course in blue print reading, in translating the diagram of a print into terms of materials and dimensions, under the auspices of the University of California Extension Division.

Beginning Friday, October 29th, at 7:30 p. m., in Room 9, Emanu-El School, 1337 Sutter street, M. V. Campbell, of the vocational department of the Oakland High School, an expert in blue print reading, will conduct this important course.

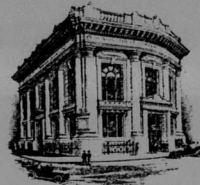
Subjects to be taught include principles of mechanical drawing, conventional symbols used, proportioning of drawings, scales and dimensions, making of tracings and blue prints, detail drawings, saws and bolts, gears and gearing, pipes and pipe fittings, sectioning of castings, use of blue prints in shop, and individual interpretation of blue prints.

"The course of fifteen meetings for workmen who handle blue prints is to be given in furtherance of the University of California's policy of bringing education to those who are unable to come to Berkeley," Director Leon J. Richardson declared today. "It is expected that many mechanics and others will be interested in the University's courses."

TRADE COMMISSION OPPOSES.

The Federal Trade Commission has recommended to Attorney General Palmer that the plan advanced by the five big packers for the dissolution of their unrelated businesses should be disapproved. The commission report declared that the packers' plan would bring about an even greater monopoly than at present. This plan proposes the sale of the large stock yards to a holding concern, organized by F. H. Prince & Co., Boston.

The Money in Your Pocket



IT'S idle—dormant;
it is in danger of
being lost.

IT'S not working
for you, — not
earning a cent.

PUT as much of it
as you can in a
Savings Account TO-
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Everything for the Home

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KELLAM & O'DARE BOBBE & NELSON

GLENN & JENKINS LEON VARVARA

LORD & FULLER TOPICS OF DAY

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Always Ask For
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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Clark Wise & Co., 55 Stockton.
Fairyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.
Jewel Tea Company.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Crescent Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
New San Francisco Laundry.
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.
Pacific Luggage Co.
Players' Club
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
Regent Theatre.
Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., 985 Market
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
Victory Soda Works, 4241 18th.
Weinstein Co. and M. Weinstein.
White Lunch Cafeteria.

(Continued from Page 11.)

note as to H. H. Gould's visit to London and ME, I notice that a 'slam' is made at said city's 'fog-beridden' climate. I am sure YOU are not responsible for such a statement. It just 'oozes' of that impeccable secretary-Mike-towit: I can imagine him saying, 'That's the stuff to give the bloomin' Britisher!' California has nothing on this city for sunshine. As I write 'tis like a summer's day. Tell Mike Hi forgives 'im—but even a worm will turn. Kindest regards to you both, and Bill Bowen and Snell. P. S.—The said Gould is having a fine time here. He says there's only one better city, and that's San Francisco." In a letter of more recent date than the 9th Mr. Meredith says living conditions in London were more or less disagreeable on account of the coal miners' strike then prevailing in Great Britain.

H. H. Gould, a well known member of the Recorder Chapel, who has been touring the British Isles and the continent of Europe, has written to a correspondent the following impressions of his visit to the battlefields in the war-stricken area:

"Amiens is a sleepy, dirty old town of 20,000 inhabitants. A wonderful cathedral, some American and British officers overlooking cemetery work, etc., and that is all * * * Old women and men everywhere, and a noticeable dearth of young men. The trip to the Somme battlefield I shall not regret. The party was small—seven in all—the guide a Canadian, who had spent four years in that section, and whose brother is buried in one of the many cemeteries along the route.

"The Somme district is vast, and one can not realize the immensity of the zone until he has covered it by motor. There are no railroads in most of the district. The whole thing is ghastly, and I hope visitors will not go there in any great number. Abbey Wood, Le Bretonneaux, Baupaume, Peronne, Albert, St. Quentin, and a score of small villages, or, rather, ruins that were villages, were visited. Fortunately, the front line trenches are fast being filled in, and great fields are already producing crops this year which were filled with dead men and death-dealing contrivances.

"Men were at work blowing up unexploded bombs. Boxes upon boxes of bombs lie in the fields, besides thousands of cartridges in the belts ready to be fed into the machine guns. These were left in the fields as the British smashed the Germans in that section in the last of the 1918 campaign just before the armistice.

"Paris, generally, as a bit seedy. It is October, and the trees are a bit forlorn; the men look all sorts, and the women not so smart, but they are all out and putting on a gay front.

"There are two things which are realities in this village. They are, 'I can do you, Mr. Globetrotter,' and 'We're getting away with it!' Leave for Rheims tomorrow, then London; after that, the U. S. A. C'est tout."

Rev. and Mrs. D. M. Dawson are receiving the congratulations of their friends this week. 'Twas a plump little girl—eight pounds! Baby and mother are doing splendidly. Before entering the ministry Rev. Mr. Dawson was for a number of years foreman with the Gille Company, and still keeps his membership in No. 21, though he is pastor of the Central Baptist Church of this city.

The work of the board arbitrating the newspaper scale of wages is about concluded. At the time this paragraph was written (Thursday morning, closing hour for copy for The Labor Clarion), there remained only the closing argument to be made by either side to the controversy. This was to have been presented to the board of arbitration Thursday night. If there are no interruptions in the arrangements of the board, the complete case will be in its possession for final consideration and judgment before this appears in print. A speedy decision is confidently expected. Naturally, we are all hoping

for a satisfactory award from the board. Our fate is in the balance. May Justice, even though she may be blind, swing in the right direction—just once! Now for the book and job scale scrimmage.



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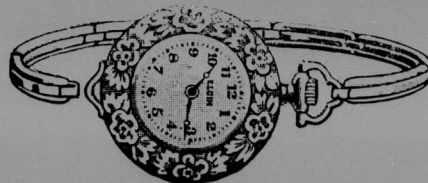
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PRINTING PRESSMEN'S NOTES.

We are now permanently situated in our new headquarters at room 423-24, 417 Montgomery Street, where we have two ideal rooms, which should be visited by every member.

Wm. (Fuzzy) McQuillan, formerly a member of San Francisco Printing Pressmen's Union No. 24, now Secretary of Sacramento P. P. Union No. 60, and President of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants Pacific Slope Conference, recently passing through San Francisco has informed us he has been appointed Home Trustee by the Board of Directors. The appointment has been approved by the Twenty-eighth Convention of the I. P. P. & A. U. Now Bill will take up his new troubles with a big stick. We always said he would succeed.

At the next regular meeting, Monday, November 8th, the proposed revised Constitution and By-Laws of the amalgamated unions (printing Pressmen No. 24 and Printing Pressmen's Assistants No. 33), will come up for second read-

ing and final adoption pending approval of International President Berry.

News of the doings at the convention held at Pressmen's Home, Tennessee, is beginning to arrive, among the results are the following: Any member suspended will be required to pay an additional \$3.50 together with the "War Emergency Fund Day's Pay." The new per capita tax will be \$1.75 for Press Assistants and \$1.90 for journeymen, to be operative after January 1, 1921. This matter is to be voted on by referendum in February, but will be in force till the next convention, October, 1922, if defeated. An initiation fee of \$1.50 is required from each new member for the International Union.

The death benefits have been increased to \$600.00, depending on continuous good standing (which time is not yet quite clear). It can readily be seen it will pay (the heirs) at last for a pressman to die, providing he has a continuous good standing to his credit.

Incidentally may it be said that the salaries and expenses of all officers have been increased. The president, \$7,500; the secretary, \$6,500; vice-presidents, \$75.00 per week. Also the editor of The American Pressman to \$75.00 per week.

OUT OF BUSINESS.

(By United Press of California.)

The Great Western Milling Company is in the hands of a receiver. This concern had as its Los Angeles manager a cocky individual who worked his mouth overtime proclaiming his "right" to "run his own business," and loudly announcing that "no union could dictate to him." He was among the first to inaugurate the misnamed "American Plan," whereby servile employees set up an imaginary "house" and "senate" and the manager exercises a real veto power, squelching every proposition that does not meet with his distinguished approval.

It must have been a staggering blow to this fellow's cronies in the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association when his business collapsed, as the failure could not be placed upon the shoulders of "walking delegates." His competitors, employing union men and paying decent wages, are prospering, while this would-be union "buster" has succeeded in "busting" only himself. All of his flag-waving was in vain. The Declaration of Independence and the American Eagle also were of no avail.

When the news of the receivership of the Great Western Milling Company was announced at the meeting of the Central Labor Council the presiding officer bowed his head and wept—like Kelly did.

An Arkansas mob has stripped a Baptist minister at Pine Bluff, whipped him almost to death with switches and banished him, because he was suspected of intending to address a labor union meeting. All restrictions on free speech do not emanate from Washington, after all.

Collective Bargaining Again Vindicated in the Courts

Superior Judge Shields in Sacramento has just handed down a decision vindicating the Union of Dairy-men, known as the Northern California Milk Producers' Association.

This decision is of interest to all who are interested in co-operation in industry and gives the right to such organizations to collective bargaining, right to have capital with which to function, to manufacture and to market direct to the consumer.

Any one interested may get a copy of this decision by applying to

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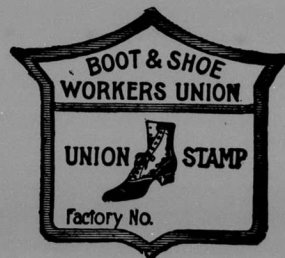
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BLUFF FAILS.

The refusal of more than a hundred rolling millmen to return to work in the plant of the Judson Manufacturing Company in Alameda County as non-union workers has crippled the works. The men were locked out last week in violation of an agreement between the company and the International Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. The agreement was to run till June, 1921. After locking out its entire force of workers, the company posted signs telling to re-apply for employment under the American plan. The plant re-opened Monday but not a single member of the union went in.

NEW COUNCIL FORMED.

Organization of a new Council of Boiler-makers, with jurisdiction over field work, was recently completed. It is to be known as the San Francisco Bay District Council of Boiler-makers, and will cover a radius of 150 miles from San Francisco Bay. M. J. Maguire of San Francisco was elected president, and P. J. Wilson of Oakland, secretary-treasurer.

CLERKS ASK SUPPORT.

Strenuous efforts are being made by the Retail Clerks and Shoe Clerks unions around the San Francisco Bay District, to secure a more general closing of those retail stores engaged in the selling of clothing, shoes, furnishing goods and hats, at six o'clock p. m., on every day of week, by urging upon every union man and woman to do their shopping before that hour and to refrain from buying wearing apparel on Sundays or holidays.

MACHINISTS LOCKED OUT.

The machinists of Oakland are waiting to see how far the California Metal Trades Association will go on that side of the bay in its announced war of reprisal in behalf of the American Can Company. The San Francisco shops of the Moore Company, an Oakland shipbuilding concern, has locked out all machinists who refused to sign an agreement to do any work assigned to them, whether it be for boycotted firms or otherwise.

DE AMBRIS AND D'ANNUNZIO.

De Ambris, the dashing chief of the Italian labor mission to the United States during the war, is again heard from in L'Information, from which we translate the following item:

Not so long ago we read about the proclamation of the independence of Fiume by d'Annunzio. Recently he proclaimed also a new constitution for that city, which, no doubt, was inspired by his chief of cabinet De Ambris, who has a good record in the labor movement, and this constitution, according to the press, is almost a "hymn to labor."

Thus, for instance, in Article 14 of the Ordinances, we read:

"The perfect man is one who each day can add a little to his store of good deeds, and who each day bestows a gift upon his needy brother; work, even of the humblest and most obscure nature, is beautiful and embellishes the world."

The new constitution establishes a "Provisional Council" which is a parliament of professional men. Its sixty members are elected for two years and in the following manner: ten are elected by the workers in the factories, ten by the managers, five by the agricultural and industrial technical staffs, five by private faculties, five by the teachers and the students, five by unattached professors and public employees, five by the co-operative and consumers' societies; each group electing its own representative. The useless and parasites, accordingly, will also be entitled to have their own representative of leisure.

WATER UTILITIES.

That the water utilities of California have been "hard hit" lately, is pointed out in the annual report of the Railroad Commission which has just been transmitted to the Governor.

Referring to rates for water the Commission points out that the increased cost of everything entering into the operation of this type of utility, coupled with lowered water levels which forced expensive pumping operations, made it imperative that aid be given the water companies.

"In all," says the Commission, "relief was granted in 47 cases, the average increase in water companies' revenues totaling 20.77 per cent as against, as has been pointed out, increases in material and other prices ranging from 100 to 500 per cent and even higher."

The Spring Valley Water Company was not among the 47 water utilities which received relief. Water rates in San Francisco were not raised during the war, since the war, nor for years previous to the war.

JANITORS RAISE WAGES.

A new agreement with a minimum wage of \$30 a week has been secured by the Theatre and Building Janitors' Union of Chicago. A few years ago the rates of these workers was \$10 a week. Then they were unorganized.

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